

December, I may say, has been a blank, as I was prevented by other occupations from doing anything at the *Coleoptera*. Two bags of moss from the Mullinures produced examples of *Bembidium Clarkii*, and its immature (?) form, *B. Mannerheimi*, *B. guttula*, *B. obtusum*, *Bryaxis fossulata*, *B. juncorum*, *Tychus niger*, *Bythinus puncticollis*, and a host of others of the vulgar sort.

I hope this account of the past year's work here may, perhaps, stir up some of the Irish readers of the Eut. Mo. Mag. to take up the study of the *Coleoptera*. Ireland is a rich field, and will amply repay those who take the trouble to work it.

Winder Terrace, Armagh :
January 3rd, 1888.

[The Irish list of *Coleoptera* is so very imperfect, that in many cases the commonest species have not yet been recorded; any notes, therefore, like the above are most valuable, and it is to be hoped that other Irish collectors will devote more of their time to the *Coleoptera*.—W. W. F.]

BRITISH HEMIPTERA: ADDITIONAL SPECIES.

BY JAMES EDWARDS, F.E.S.

CHLAMYDATUS FLAVEOLUS, Reut.

Reuter, Not. Fenn., xi, 323, 4, t. 1, fig. 6.

I have taken the true species of this name in marshy places at the roots of grass and rushes at Ranworth, Hellesdon, and Coxford in Norfolk. It may be readily distinguished from *C. pygmæus* (= *Tytthus insignis*, D. & S.) by its entirely greyish-yellow colour, larger size, and much stouter build. In the undeveloped form, which is the usual one, the elytra are much shorter than the very convex abdomen, and truncate at the apex. *C. pygmæus* is a much smaller and more delicate insect, and always has at least the head black.

LIBURNIA PELLUCIDA and its allies.

My first notions of *Liburnia pellucida* were formed from a long series named for me by one of our authorities on these insects. These specimens were certainly very diverse in appearance, but the males all agreed in having the apical angles of the upper notch of the pygofer right angles or nearly so. Later on I became aware that these different forms did not occur in company, and on attempting to classify my male specimens according to their general appearance, I found that

they naturally fell into three groups; the first characterized by its conspicuously white pronotum, the second by its black colour and brownish-yellow elytra, and the third by its entirely black appearance owing to its black body and pitch-brown elytra. Subsequent investigation shows that these three forms really represent three structurally distinct species, the males of which may be characterized as follows:—

- 1 (2) Pronotum (except a black patch behind each eye) white. Penis a blunt deflexed hook (fig. *c*) *pellucida*, Fab.
- 2 (1) Pronotum black or blackish, hind margin very narrowly pale.
- 3 (4) Elytra brownish-yellow. Penis bifid to base (fig. *b*) *difficilis*, *n. sp.*
- 4 (3) Elytra pitch-brown. Penis bifid, but not to the middle (fig. *a*) *discreta*, *n. sp.*

In a series of specimens several examples will always be found in which the penis is so far exerted that the characters given above may be observed with an ordinary Coddington or similar lens, the “*appendicibus connatis perpendicularibus*” of the anal tube described by J. Sahlberg and figured by Fieber being in reality two large flat hooks which grip the penis between them. The three species above named all occur by sweeping in marshy places, and are all included in my description of *L. pellucida* in *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1886, p. 78. I cannot now give any certain characters by which the females of these three species may be separated.

LIBURNIA PUNCTULUM, Kbm.

Kirschbaum, *Cicad.*, 25, 10.

This is a good species, and not merely a synonym of *L. pallidula*, Boh., as may be seen from the following comparative characters:—

L. PALLIDULA.

Length, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ —3 mm.

Cheeks very rarely with a punctiform black spot.

Middle nerve of elytra brown at the apex, the colour very rarely reaching beyond the middle.

Appendages of anal tube reaching straight out behind (fig. *e*).

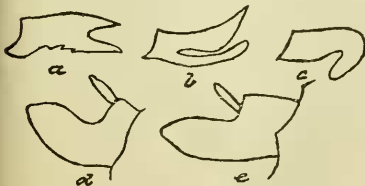
L. PUNCTULUM.

Length, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ —4 mm.

Punctiform black spot on the cheeks very rarely wanting.

Middle nerve of elytra black to the base, brachial nerve and those of the clavus frequently black.

Appendages of anal tube distinctly curved upwards (fig. *d*).



My description of *L. pallidula* (*l. c.*, p. 65) belongs to *L. punctulum*, and the female examples there queried as a distinct species are *L. pallidula* proper.

LIBURNIA REYI, Fieb.

Fieber, Grundz. Delph., 11, 7, t. 8, fig. 31 (♂ genitalia).

Crown nearly double as long as wide; elytra transparent, about two-thirds as long as the abdomen, hind margin narrowly blackish; legs pale, abnormally long, knees (especially the hinder pairs) with a distinct black spot. ♂, pronotum white, with a black patch behind each eye, side keels not reaching the hind margin; scutellum black; abdomen black, the base widely and the last segment yellow; pygofer yellow above, black beneath. ♀, dirty brownish-yellow, with pitchy markings on the abdomen, resembling in contour the same sex of *L. notula*, but a little larger.

I found this fine species amongst rushes in a marsh at Weybourne, Norfolk, in August last, in a situation which would not be readily accessible in any but an abnormally dry season.

131, Rupert Street, Norwich:

December 31st, 1887.

ACENTROPUS NIVEUS IN NORFOLK.

BY C. G. BARRETT, F.E.S.

On August 24th I went over to Stalham to meet my old friend Mr. Wheeler, and to spend a few hours in our old haunts, the fens. As we moved from the village we were delighted to see *Papilio Machaon* (2nd brood) flying across from fen to fen. (I hope that the pleasure was reciprocal, for we could by no means follow or interfere with them). We looked longingly and proceeded. In crossing Barton Broad we suddenly found that our boat was an object of pursuit; not that there was cause for alarm, our pursuers were not dangerous, being only very lively little males of *Acentropus niveus*, which we had disturbed from their resting places on the floating weeds, and which were consequently eager to find something solid whereon to rest.

Their movements were most curious, as they did not rise from the surface of the water, but buzzed along it in a zigzag course, moving their wings with great velocity, and really making very respectable progress. On looking down we found that some had overtaken us, and had climbed on to the rudder, where they remained quiet just clear of the water, and were boxed without difficulty, as were the pursuers as they came up. Of course our movements often caused them to be immersed, but to this they appeared totally indifferent. We now searched the floating weeds and rubbish, and found more males than we cared to take, but with all our care were unable to meet with a female. The bottom of this Broad is nearly covered with *Stratiotes aloides* (water soldier), and we pulled up many plants and examined